

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 40.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

(Continued from 1st page.)
mediate occupation; and the other classes, as well as the public treasury, were able to contribute to their alleviation; and I am willing to do the same thing at this time. Indeed, its omission is the only regret I have ever felt, at the measures of the last Congress. I like the character—I like the open frankness, and the generous feelings of the honest American tar; and, whenever in my power, I am ready to give, and will with pleasure give him my protection and support. One of the most important and agreeable effects of the embargo laws, is giving these honest fellows a safe asylum. But, sir, these are not only the good effects of the embargo. It has preserved our peace—it has saved our honor—it has saved our national independence. Are these blessings not worth notice? Are these blessings not worth preserving? The gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. White) has, indeed, told us, that under the embargo laws the U. States are bleeding at every pore. This, surely, sir, is one of the most extravagant effects that could have been ascribed to these laws by the frantic dreams of the most infatuated passions. Blood-letting is the last effect, that I ever expected to hear ascribed to this measure. I thought it was of the opposite character; but it serves to show that nothing is too extravagant for the misguided zeal of gentlemen in the opposition. I have cast my eyes about in vain to discover those copious streams of blood; but I neither see nor hear any thing of them, from any other quarter. So far from the U. S. bleeding at every pore, under the embargo, it has saved them from bleeding at any pore—and one of the highest compliments to the measure is, that it has saved us from the very calamity which the gentleman attributed to it; but which, thanks to our better stars and wiser counsels does not exist.

The gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Billhouse) not content with describing the general horrors of the embargo laws, has addressed himself in plaintive tones, to several particular classes of citizens, and has kindly informed each of his particular hardships and sufferings. The gentleman asks what has become of the merchant? I know something of the situation of the farmer; and, as to the merchant, I had felt serious apprehensions for his situation, until they were materially relieved by the information given by the gentleman. The gentleman tells us, that the great capitalists do not suffer; they are in favor of the embargo; but the young, dashing, enterprising merchant, without capital, is destroyed. This statement is highly honorable to the embargo laws, and proves a great deal. The capitalist, who has property, finds his security under the embargo; he is therefore in favor of the measure; but the merchant, who has nothing, is deprived of an opportunity of making something out of that nothing. But his rights are not affected by the embargo; he is left in the enjoyment of the nothing he possessed; and has no reason to complain that the embargo does not give him something without laboring for it. I regret, however, that these merchants, without capital, have lost the chance of making their fortunes by the embargo, but even the most of these, the gentleman tells us, would probably have become bankrupt, by their wild speculations, even if the embargo were not in being; and of course, their situation cannot be much worsened by it.

But, Mr. President, I am willing to admit, that there are many worthy merchants of small capital, who do suffer by the suspension of their employments; and I am very sorry for them; but this suffering is incidental to every coerced state of things; and is attributable, not properly to the embargo, but to the causes that rendered its adoption indispensable.

The gentleman, however, tell us, with the most sympathetic feelings, that the ships of the great capitalists are rotting at our wharves, and yet these capitalists are in favor of the embargo. Why, Sir, this is a very plain case, when stripped of its exaggerations. The ships are precisely twelve months older than they were twelve months ago; and the owners would rather have them rot, with this difference

of age and proportionate decay, than to see them torn away by lawless plunderers, and wholly lost forever. But, Sir, what would have become of many of these capitalists if it had not been for the embargo? Their property would have been plundered, and they become bankrupts. Is it any wonder then, sir, that these men should be in favor of the embargo? Review, then, this statement made by the gentleman, respecting the merchant, and what is the actual result? Why this, sir—that, although they do suffer by the necessary interruption of their particular occupation; (a suffering I deplore as much as any gentleman in the United States) yet the real owners of the property do not complain; and almost the only grumblers are those who have nothing to grumble about.

But says the gentleman, what has become of the farmer? The gentleman knows that I am a farmer, and that I have long borne the appellation with sincere pleasure; I may therefore be presumed to know something of the situation of the farmer; and not only in my own name, but in the name of the whole happy, useful, and honorable fraternity of American farmers, I will tell the gentleman what that situation is at this moment. The American farmer is now enjoying the fruits of his honest industry, in peace and security, blessed at the same time with every political, social, and domestic enjoyment, perfectly exempt from all vexations, and I had almost said taxations, and with pleasure beholds a surplus of fourteen millions of dollars in the public treasury, after paying every debt which could be demanded of the honor of the government. All these blessings too, are sweetened by the noble consciousness that they are enjoyed by him as a freeman, and by a constant recollection, and perfect confidence, that he is protected in this enjoyment by a government which will never base-ly surrender his rights, nor the national sovereignty, to any foreign aggressor upon earth. Blessed with all these uninterrupted enjoyments, I agree perfectly in sentiment with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Mitchell) that with a heart overflowing with the most grateful affections, he should render thanks to the author of all good, that in the bountiful dispensations of his providence, he has been pleased to pour so many blessings into the lap of the American farmer!! Grumbling and repining when thus favored, would in my judgment, be impiety to Heaven, and ingratitude to his own government.

The gentleman does not tell you, sir, that the farmer wants any thing, but that he has plenty over much. The puzzle is, to know what to do with the surplus plenty. And how does the gentleman advise the farmer to dispose of it? Why he tells him, raise the embargo and it will increase the price of your surplus produce; and for this supposed difference in price, he advises the farmer to sell his own freedom and his country's independence; and in this contemptible and miserable barter, to purchase his own and country's vassalage—to cease to be a freeman, and to become a slave! To give up the noble feelings inspired by liberty and freedom, and to descend to the sordid and ignominious existence of a slave without any mental feeling whatever. Sir, let me tell that gentleman in my own name, and in the name of every farmer in the U. S. that we would repel with indignity and indignation, the disgraceful golden allurements, even if it could be realized. But, sir, dishonorable as the allurement is, it is fictitious, it is visionary—it can not be realized. I believe, and every sensible farmer will believe, that he has for the last ten months obtained more for his surplus plenty under the embargo, than he could have done in any other state of things, which was in the choice of the government. Let us suppose that the immense mercantile capital which is admitted to have been saved by the embargo, had been seized and carried into foreign ports, and there condemned; what would have been its effects upon the mercantile capital of this country? It would have so crippled our merchants, that they would not have been able for a long time to purchase the surplus produce of the nation.

The times may soon be better.
BY the last mail from the eastward, our correspondents in Philadelphia and Baltimore announce to us that goods in those cities have advanced considerably in price.—They advise us to profit by the information, and raise on our goods now on hand. After mature deliberation we have concluded to pursue a course in business directly to the contrary. Having on hand a pretty good supply of goods, we shall continue to sell as cheap as usual for CASH.—No goods can be had of us after this day on a credit. Those who have dealt with us heretofore will please govern themselves accordingly. To our punctual customers we shall be ever grateful; those who have not been punctual, and are in arrear, will please make payment immediately, as further indulgence can not be given by G. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Dec. 15, 1808.

PUBLIC SALE.
IN obedience to the county court of Jefferson, there will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 4th of January, at the plantation of Lawrence Hensell, deceased, near Shepherdstown, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of one negro woman and three children, two of which are boys—horses, cows, a fat beef, sheep, fat hogs in the pen, and out hogs, two road waggons, wheat, rye, oats and barley, a quantity of hay in the mow and stack, flax in the bundle, a hemp break, flaxseed, a quantity of old rye whiskey, brandy and cider, one cowbar and stone sledge, a crosscut saw and hand saw, and other farming utensils, household & kitchen furniture, an eight day clock, beds and bedding, and many other articles.—Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars, the purchasers giving note or bond with approved security. The sale to begin at one o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.—Due attendance will be given by the subscribers.
MICHAEL HENSELL,
HENRY COUTZMAN,
December 16, 1808.

Valuable property for sale.
TO be sold on Saturday the 7th of January next, at Public Auction, for ready money, One Lot and an half of ground, with a good Dwelling House thereon, situate in the town of Smithfield, county of Jefferson, and on the main street corner on the second cross street from the run, adjoining Benjamin Bell—being the property of James McDonald, and on which he and his wife Eleanor McDonald executed a deed of trust to the subscriber as trustee, to secure the payment of a debt due to Benjamin Bell. The sale will take place at one o'clock, on the premises.
DANIEL PRY, Trustee.
December 12, 1808.

Public Sale.
WILL be exposed to sale, at the house lately occupied by Thomas Flagg, deceased, in Charlestown, on the 29th of the present month, all the personal property of which the said Thomas died possessed, consisting of several valuable slaves, horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a good wagon and cart, and a variety of other articles not here mentioned. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
M. RANSON, Adm^r.
December 16, 1808.

DOCTOR WOOD,
EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.
November 25, 1808.

FOR SALE.
Two stout, healthy, young Negro Men. Inquire of the printers.
November 11, 1808.

Notice This.
THE friends of the late THOMAS FLAGO, deceased, and the public at large, are hereby informed that on Tuesday the 13th day of December next, (being court day) a house of ENTERTAINMENT will be opened at the sign of General Morgan, (being the late residence of the said deceased) where every thing for the accommodation of travellers and others will be constantly kept. The house will be under the care and superintendance of the subscriber, who solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him.
JOHN JAMESON, jun.
for the benefit of himself, the widow and heirs of Thomas Flagg, deceased.
Charlestown, Nov. 25, 1808.

Valuable Mill for Sale.
TO be sold, on Saturday the 24th day of this present month, at public auction, for ready money, two acres and an half of land, with a valuable grist mill thereon, situated in the county of Jefferson, on the Shenandoah river, at a place called Little's Falls, being the property lately held by Michael Dorsey, and on which he executed a Deed of Trust on the 6th day of July, 1806, to the subscriber, as Trustee, to secure the payment of a debt due to Frederick Bowers. The sale will take place at one o'clock on the premises.
JOHN BAKER, Trustee.
December 2, 1808.

DOCTOR CRAMER,
EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.
November 25, 1808.

Negroes to Hire.
TO be hired at Lectown, on Friday the 30th instant, about thirty Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. On the same day, and at the same place, I expect to sell four or five negro women and children, and probably some men.
RICHARD BAYLOR.
December 2, 1808.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the services of his Stud Horse Cheller Ball, are requested to make payment to Mr. Robert Lutton, in Charlestown, on or before the 24th instant. Those who do not comply with this notice will be charged Seven Dollars the season; but Five Dollars will be received if paid within the abovementioned period.
JOHN HENKLE, p. d.
December 2, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied by a late Davenport and Willet, in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flouring Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the owell terms, for cash.
GEORGE WARK,
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Benjamin Eagins, TAYLOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

WANTED,
AT this office, a boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business.
November 18, 1808.

REPORT.
In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the Act, intitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT AND ESTIMATES—
The net revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage which accrued during the year 1805, amounted to \$16,615,430
And that which accrued during the year 1807, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A) to 16,039,924
The same revenue, after deducting that portion which arose from the duty on salt, and from the addition of duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, amounted during the year 1805, to 14,848,784
And during the year 1807, to 14,375,855
But it is ascertained that the net revenue which accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1808, did not exceed eight millions of dollars, and is daily decreasing.

The statement (B.) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandise and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1807.

It appears by the statement (C.) that the sales of the public lands during the year ending the 30th September, 1808, amounted to about 200,000 acres; and the payments by purchasers to near 500,000 dollars. The proceeds of sales in the Mississippi Territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated in the first place to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars to the State of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

It appears by the statement (D.) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have during the same period, amounted to only 2,335,000 dollars. But the payments from the Treasury, for the annual reimbursement of 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, and for the final reimbursement of the 8 per cent. interest (exclusive of a sum of 750,000 dollars already in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund) amount during the last quarter of this year to 5,376,000 dollars: Making the total of public debt reimbursed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the first January, 1809, about thirty three millions six hundred thousand dollars, exclusively of more than six millions paid during the same period, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with Great Britain, and of the Louisiana Convention.

The public debt will, on the 1st day of January 1809, amount to 56,647,063 dollars, consisting of the following items:
Old six per cent. stock nominal amount 20,706,603.22—underecognized Dol. 11,919,877.57
Deferred stock nominal amount 11,717,476.92—underecognized 9,386,627.08
New six per cent. stock, exchanged at par for old six and deferred 5,993,343.50
New do. do. arising from conversion of three per cent. stock at 65 new six for 100 three per cent. stock 1,859,770.70
1796 six per cent. stock Louisiana do. 80,000 11,250,000
Total 6 per cent. stock 40,489,018.85
Three per cent. stock 16,158,044.42 56,647,063.27

The interest on the whole debt and the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, will for the ensuing year, amount to 4,226,000 dollars, leaving, in order to complete the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars, a sum of 3,774,000 dollars applicable to the reimbursement of the new exchanged six per cent. stock. The whole of that and of the other new six per cent. arising from the conversion of three per cent. stock, amounting together to 7,853,000 dollars, would thus be reimbursed within two years. And after the 1st day of January, 1811, the whole annual amount payable on account of interest and annual reimbursement, could not during the seven ensuing years, exceed 3,775,000 dollars. But under existing circumstances, it is believed that the reimbursement of that new six per cent. stock will be nominal, and must be effected by incurring a new debt to an equal amount.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th September, 1808, are they principally arose from the revenue accrued during the preceding year, (and the payments on account of drawback having been diminished by the embargo,) have been greater than those of any preceding year, and

Amounted to	Dol. 17,952,419.90
And the specie in the Treasury on the 1st October 1807, amounted to	8,529,376.08
Making together	25,481,992.98

The disbursements during the same period, have amounted to 12,635,275.46, consisting of the following items:
Civil Department and miscellaneous expenses 1,258,967.18
Foreign intercourse and payment of American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention 406,439.37
Military and Indian Departments, including fortifications, and the expenses of the new army 3,023,759.55
Naval Department, including the appropriation of dollars 677,034.47, to cover the deficit of the preceding year 2,257,064.47
Public debt, principal and interest (the greater part of the payments for the year 1803, falling as already stated, in the last quarter) have amounted only to 5,688,964.89 12,635,275.46
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 30th Sept. 1808, of 13,846,717.52
Dols. 26,481,992.98

The cash in the hands of Collectors and Receivers, and the outstanding revenue bonds which will almost altogether fall due prior to the 1st of January 1810, may, after deducting the debentures, yet unpaid, and the expenses of collection, be estimated to have amounted on the 30th September 1808, to Dols. 10,500,000

Making together with the balance in the Treasury on that day, of 13,846,000
An aggregate of 24,346,000
Although the expenses of the present quarter cannot at present be precisely ascertained, they will not, includ-

ing the reimbursement of 5,376,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt, exceed 8,346,000
Leaving on the 1st day of January 1809, a sum of Dols. 16,000,000
Sixteen millions of dollars in cash or bonds payable during the year 1809, and applicable to the expenses of that year. It is presumed that the receipts arising from importations and payments for lands subsequent to the 30th September 1808, will not be greater than the deductions on account of bad debts and of the extension of credit on certain articles.

The expenses of the year 1809, would according to the appropriations already made, and to the usual annual estimates, amount to thirteen millions of dollars, consisting of the following items—

1. Civil List and miscellaneous expenses	900,000
2. Foreign intercourse	200,000
3. Grants by Congress and other miscellaneous unforeseen demands	150,000
4. Military and Indian Departments	2,736,000
5. Naval Department	1,014,000
6. Annual appropriation for the public debt	8,000,000
Dols. 13,000,000	

Leaving a surplus of only three millions of dollars for defraying all the expenses for fortifications, military stores, increase of the army & navy, or otherwise incident to a state of actual war or of preparations for war.

The annual appropriation on account of the public debt, amounting to eight millions, and the interest for the year 1808, being less than three millions of dollars; an authority to borrow 5 millions would only create a new debt equal to the principal of old debt reimbursed during that year, and appears sufficient to provide for any deficiency arising from the extraordinary expenses which may be thus authorized by Congress.

It thus appears, that notwithstanding the general warfare of the belligerent powers against neutral nations, and the consequent suspension of commerce which took place in the latter end of the year 1807, and notwithstanding the increased rate of expenditure naturally arising from that state of things; the ordinary revenue will have been sufficient to defray all the expenses of the years 1808 and 1809, including for 1808 a reimbursement of debt exceeding six millions of dollars, and without making any addition to that debt in 1809. The measures necessary to be adopted in order to make a timely provision for the service of the ensuing years, depend on the course which the United States will pursue in relation to foreign aggressions. And that being yet unascertained, it becomes necessary to examine the several alternatives left to the choice of Congress.

Either the navigation of the ocean will be abandoned by the U. States; or it will be resumed.

The first supposition is that of a continuation of the embargo of the vessels of the United States, and admits of two alternatives.

1. Either a provision generally forbidding exportations, may continue to make part of the system, in which case, importations, whether expressly interdicted or not, must, for want of the means of payment, be also discontinued.

2. Or exportations and corresponding importations may be permitted in foreign vessels.

The second supposition also offers two, and only two alternatives. It may indeed be admitted that the de-

crees of France can be enforced only in her own territories, and in those of her allies; that however efficient in preventing any commerce between the United States and herself, those decrees cannot materially affect that between her enemies and the United States, and may therefore in that respect be disregarded. But Great Britain having the means of enforcing her orders on the ocean, the navigation of that element cannot be resumed without encountering those orders; and they must either be submitted to or resisted. There can be no middle way between those two courses.

3. Either America must accept the portion of commerce allotted to her by the British edicts, and abandon all that is forbidden, (and it is not material whether this be done by legal provisions limiting the commerce of the United States to the permitted places) or, by acquiescing in the capture of vessels, stepping beyond the prescribed bounds.

4. Or the nation must oppose force to the execution of the orders of England; and this, however done, and by whatever name called, will be war.

Of these four alternatives, the second and third differ neither in principle, nor in their effect on the revenue. As both plans consist in permitting partial exportations and importations, it will be acknowledged, that objectionable as that course may be in other respects, if considered merely in relation to the fiscal concerns of the union, it will for the moment be attended with less difficulty than either the present system or war. For however narrow the limits to which, on that plan, the exportations and importations of the United States may be reduced, yet there will still be some commerce, and some revenue arising from commerce. And as, in pursuing that humble path, means of defence will become unnecessary, as there will be no occasion for either an army or a navy, it is believed that there would be no difficulty in reducing the public expenditure to a rate corresponding with the fragments of import which might still be collected. If that course be adopted, no other provision seems necessary, than an immediate reduction of expenses.

The system now in force, and war, however dissimilar in some respects, are both considered as resistance. Nor is it believed that their effect on national wealth and public revenue would be materially different. In either case a portion, and a portion only, of the national industry and capital, heretofore employed in the production, transportation, and exchange of agricultural products, or in the foreign carrying trade, can immediately be diverted to other objects. In case of a continuation of the embargo and non-exportation, either a less quantity of commodities must be produced, or a portion will accumulate until the freedom of commerce shall be restored. In case of war that surplus will be exported; and although a part must be lost by capture, a portion of the returns will be received. If the embargo and suspension of commerce shall be continued, the revenue arising from commerce will, in a short time, entirely disappear. In case of war, some part of that revenue will remain; but it will be absorbed by the increase of public expenditure. In either case, new resources, to an amount yet unascertained, must be resorted to. But the assertion, that that amount will be nearly the same in either of the two alternatives of embargo or war, is correct only on the supposition, that the embargo and non-exportation are, after a certain time, to be superceded by war, unless foreign aggressions shall cease; and that rendering, therefore, preparations for war necessary, they require a rate of expenditure far beyond that of a peace establishment.

(Continued on 4th page.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 19.

A bill from the Senate authorizing the President of the U. States to arm, man, and fit out for service, all the public ships of war, vessels and gun boats of the U. S. was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the report of the committee on our military and naval establishments.

Mr. Love called for the order of the day on the report of the committee on the subject of the persons confined in Carthage, South America. The following is the resolution reported by the committee:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to adopt the most immediate and effectual means in his power, to obtain from the Vice-Roy of Grenada, in S. America, or other proper authority, the liberation of thirty-six American citizens, condemned on a charge of piracy, and now held in slavery in the vaults of St. Clara, in Carthage, and that the sum of dollars be appropriated to that purpose. After some debate the resolution was negatived 49 to 34.

Tuesday, December 20.

Mr. Holland presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the county of Lincoln, N. C. praying for the repeal of the embargo; which was referred to the committee of the whole on Mr. Chittenden's resolution.

Mr. Nelson reported a bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled, and superannuated officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army and of the present army of the U. S. which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

EMBARGO.

Mr. Chittenden called for the order of the day on the resolution offered by him for the repeal of the embargo; and the question "will the House now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution?" was decided in the negative Yeas 49, Nays 64.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Bassett, Blount, Boyle, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Gilpepper, Dana, Davenport, Elliot, Ely, Epes, Gardiner, Gardner, Gray, Harris, Helms, Holmes, Holsby, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Kelley, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Livermore, Macon, Marion, Milnor, N. R. Moore, John Morrow, Moseley, Pitkin, Quincy, Rhea, (Ten.) J. Richards, Russell, Sloan, S. Smith, Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Trigg, Upham, Van Horn, Verplanck, Wharton, D. R. Williams.

[And all the others present in the negative.]

Thursday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Newton also reported a bill to deprive in certain cases vessels of their American character and to prevent under certain disabilities any citizen of the United States taking a license from any foreign power to navigate the ocean or to trade with any other foreign and independent power.

The first section of this bill provides that every ship or vessel which sailed for a foreign port or place on or before the day of 180 shall, in case such ship or vessel shall not return to some port or place on or before the day of 1809, forfeit and lose all the benefits and privileges appertaining to a ship or vessel of the U. S. &c. provided such vessel be not detained by capture or by an embargo, and when so detained shall return so soon as released.

The second section provides that if any citizen of the U. S. shall solicit, take, accept or use or suffer any person acting under his or her authority or permission, to take, accept or use a license or power whatsoever for his or her vessel to pass to or trade with any other foreign and independent power, such person shall be considered as having committed a high offence—for the commission of which he or she shall forfeit the right and privilege of owning or navigating ever afterwards any vessel pursuant to the laws of the U. S. This section to commence and be in operation from and after the day of 1809.

Friday, December 23.

Mr. Burwell offered the following resolution: Resolved, That it is expedient to en-

This bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gardner, after a few prefatory observations, in which he flattered his wish to obtain a direct decision on the question of the embargo, and his anxiety and that of his constituents, that it should be repealed, and that the party word from his neighbours was "for God's sake take off the embargo before you return," proposed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the acts laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels within the ports and harbours of the United States and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed on the first of February next.

The Speaker declared this motion to be out of order, as a similar motion was already before a committee of the whole.

Enforcing the Embargo.

A bill from the Senate for enforcing and making effectual the embargo laws, was read the first time.

It was then read the second time—Yeas 79—and referred to a committee of the whole.

On the question for what day it should be the order, Monday the most distant day, was negatived—55 to 47.

To-morrow and Saturday were then named. The question must by the rules of the House be taken on the most distant day. Mr. Quincy called for the Yeas and Nays on the question whether it should be postponed till Saturday.

On this motion a short but warm discussion arose, in which Messrs. Smith, Epes & Bacon opposed the postponement, as it would serve no purpose but to delay enforcing the measure; and Messrs. Gardner, Elliot, Quincy, Livermore, Sloan, Lyon, Macon, and Dana, supported the postponement till Saturday, in order to give time for full consideration and examination of the bill. Messrs. Gardner, Elliot, Quincy, Livermore, Lyon and Sloan, denounced the principles of the bill itself.

It was made the order of the day for Saturday in preference to Monday—61 to 58.

Seamen and Marines.

On a motion of Mr. Nelson, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill authorizing the President of the United States to employ an additional number of seamen and marines. To the same committee was referred the bill from the Senate to fit out all the frigates, &c.

Mr. Nelson fluted that the President had already authority to fit out the vessels of the United States, but was authorized to employ but 1,425 seamen. It was now proposed to fit out 171 gun-boats, and ten small vessels of war, for which purpose 2,000 seamen and marines, and proportionate midshipmen and corporals were wanted.

Mr. Story moved that the present bill lie on the table in order to take up the bill from the Senate. Negatived 53 to 38.

Mr. Newton moved to insert 4,440 seamen, willing at this time to strengthen the Executive arm, to give authority to employ all our vessels.—Negatived—Yeas 36.

It was agreed to insert 2,000—Yeas 71.

The principle of the bill was supported by Messrs. Varnum, Newton, Nelson and Story, and opposed by Messrs. Macon, Holland and D. R. Williams.

It was urged on the one hand that the nation should be placed in a complete state of defence, and all the active force of the nation be called into action; and on the other, in addition to the general arguments against naval force, that the present embargo and non-intercourse system was at variance with a system of active preparation; that if one be adopted, the other is unnecessary.

The blank for the appropriation was filled with 1,649,895 dollars 98 cts.

The committee rose and reported the bill; and obtained leave to sit again on the bill from the Senate Yeas 61.

Friday, December 23.

Mr. Burwell offered the following resolution: Resolved, That it is expedient to en-

quire into the extent to which the article of salt is or can be supplied from the salt establishments within the U. States; and that effectual means be immediately taken to procure a supply equal to our consumption.

Mr. B. observed that it would be perceived by the House that the object which he had in view was to enquire into the capacity of the U. S. to produce an article of our consumption so essential that it could not be dispensed with. He believed it to be a fact that in some parts of the U. S. salt existed to a great extent; that in the Western country there were saline springs which produced better salt than that imported. In the late of N. York particularly he had been informed that salt was sold at those salines at one dollar per bbl. of five bushels. The reason why so much had been heretofore imported was that vessels going to Liverpool with our heavy produce, brought back salt as ballast. He did not believe that the scarcity of this article spoke of by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Livermore) the other day did exist. The quantity in the country was found by the speculators far to exceed that spoken of; and the ascertaining this fact had arrested their operations—salt having fallen in Baltimore to 80 or 85 cents a bushel.

On the suggestion of Mr. Pitkin, the resolution was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Livermore's proposition on the subject of salt, laid on the table a few days ago, was referred to the same committee.

Seamen and Marines.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the President of the U. S. to employ an additional number of seamen and marines.

The question being put on concurrence with the committee in filling the blank with 2000 privates, Mr. Newton called for the Yeas and Nays on its willing to strike it out for the purpose of inserting 4400. The House concurred with the committee 77 to 29.

The question on the bill's going to a third reading was decided, Yeas 93.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

Capt. Rymer, 18 days from Havana, flutes, that a few days previous to his sailing, a national brig from Cadiz, and a schooner from Malaga, arrived there in a short passage, with the important information of the surrender of King Joseph and his army, as prisoners to the Spanish patriots.

December 24.

Through the polite attentions of a valued mercantile friend, the editors of the Freeman's Journal have been favored with Liverpool papers to the 31st of October, inclusive, being three days later than heretofore received, and containing London dates to the 29th—received by the ship Orizumbo, arrived in the Chesapeake in 47 days from Liverpool.

The accounts via Havana of the capture of Joseph Bonaparte, are rendered extremely probable by this arrival, as the city of Corunna, in Spain, was illuminated for three successive nights, in consequence of a great victory said to be obtained by the Spanish patriots over the French—no doubt the capture of the mulroom king.

It appears also, that marshal Ney, upon whom the French had reposed their last hopes for resisting the irresistible Spaniards, was expected to surrender with a fine army of 13,000 men.

From the circumstances of Napoleon making propositions to the Spanish Junta it would appear as if he began to be apprehensive of the flame reaching France, where it is well known discontent is only kept down by military awe—and the Spaniards troops were rapidly pressing on towards the French frontiers. Extracts follow.

LONDON, October 27.

The Rowena sloop of war is arrived at Plymouth from Corunna, and is said to have brought intelligence of importance respecting the French and Spanish armies, and it is rumoured that the latter have gained a victory over the former. The town of Corunna is flat-

ed to have been illuminated for three nights, but whether on account of a French victory, or on the arrival of a British troops, is not stated. Col. Hamilton is arrived in the Rowena.

The French again evacuated Bilbao the 30th ult. after plundering the place, but were compelled to return the same day, on finding their retreat cut off by the different divisions of the Spanish army, by which they were outflanked. Gen. Blake being informed of this important fact, put his whole army in motion on the 4th ult. and when the accounts left Corunna, intelligence of the surrender of the 14,000 men under marshal Ney, was hourly expected. Meanwhile Palafox, with 18,000 men, was advancing to Fontarabia, to secure that important maritime passage into France.

A report prevailed yesterday, that a Russian house in the city had received a letter from the continent, fluting that great differences had taken place at Erfurth between the two emperors, and that the emperor of Russia had called off in great disgust for Vienna. No credit is given to the rumor.

Letters this day received in town flute, that two ships with hemp the were leaving the port of Riga, has been suddenly detained, and further, that the commandant or governor of that commercial depot, who was favorable to the English, has been removed. The chief of these circumstances has been, that hemp, which was sold in London market with difficulty at 9d. advanced yesterday to 11s. and one contract was made this day on the Royal Exchange at 12d.

A French spy, has, within a few days, made his escape from this country. He is understood to be a relative to Bonaparte by the maternal side, and of the rank of marquis. With the assistance of a native of this country, who came over with him from France, and is the companion of his flight, he was able to make out a complete table of the private signals of our fleet. They fled with such precipitation, that this document, and all their other papers that have been left behind are in the hands of government.

London, Oct. 29.

We may expect to hear soon of the total expulsion of the French from Spain. This supreme Junta has ordered the Spanish forces to be divided into four grand armies, under the marks Roman, Caltano, Vivas and Paflix. Blake is to retain a principal command under the Marquis. General Moore, it is said, commenced his march from Lisbon on the 2th. Elers and Le Pips have been evacuated by the French, and the whole kingdom of Portugal is represented as now completely cleared of the enemy.

The convention at Erfurth, &c.

When Bonaparte was on his journey to Erfurth, he is said to have written to the Prince Primat a letter in which he says, "I am going to Germany to give peace to Europe."

At Erfurth the two Emperors usually pass the greater part of the day together, and attend the theatre in the evening. "Not a word (says the Paris paper) has hitherto transpired respecting the real object of this assembly of so many sovereigns." The emperor of Austria had sent his minister Baron Vincent to attend to it. The grand seignior is probably flattered at the expected designs of the meeting, as he is augmenting his army by every means in his power. A new levy of 100,000 men was also made by the Emperor of Russia at the late accounts. As much expectation has been excited by this meeting, we copy the following, which is the only circumstantial account we have seen of it.

Erfurth, Oct. 2. The kings of Saxony and Westphalia have already arrived. To-morrow we expect the king of Wirtemberg, and on the 4th, the king of Bavaria; and if the reports in circulation are to be credited, we may also expect the king of Prussia.

The Austrian king, Vincent arrived here in the evening of the 28th ult. Yesterday morning he had his first audience of the Emperor Napoleon, and immediately after he had an audience of the Emperor Alexander.

The Prince Primat is expected here by the 5th ult. Though the departure of the Emperor of the French is not yet positively

fixed for a particular day, we learn that the Post-masters on the road to Frankfurt by Würzburg, have had orders to have relays of horses ready about the 12th inst.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Nov. 12.

A passenger by an arrival from Trinidad de Cuba, flutes, that six French line of battle ships, full of troops, entered the port of Acapulco, in the province of Mexico, not long since, for the purpose of aiding the Vice Roy in establishing the power of Bonaparte. The people were so enraged, it is said, that they rose en masse, took possession of the vessels, and imprisoned the crews and troops.

November 25. We learn that the intelligence of the death of gen. Ferrand is correct. It appears that on the first attempt of the Spaniards to gain possession of the city of Santo Domingo, the gen. did not command the troops himself; but on the following day, when he understood that a large body of Spaniards from Porto Rico had landed, and things began to wear an alarming appearance, he marched out at the head of a very fine corps, on whom he placed the most implicit confidence; that scarcely had he proceeded when the major part of them, who were Spaniards, and who were exasperated at the outrages committed by the French against their country, deserted his ranks, and joined their countrymen. Enraged to see himself thus abandoned by his only hopes, general Ferrand terminated his resistance by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

Said, however, the Spaniards were unable to gain possession of the city, but retired to a strong post, in order to wait for reinforcements, when the attack was renewed. On Tuesday last, off Cape Tiburon, the He spoke a Spanish Sloop, which had been at Santo Domingo as a flag of truce from Cuba, and which confirmed the above.

Major Amsbach, 1st of this city, and formerly in a colonial corps, in the British service, has become commander in chief of St. Domingo, since the death of gen. Ferrand. He is represented to be a brave and determined man, and of established character.

CHARLES TOWN, December 30.

VOICES FOR PRESIDENT.

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Includes New Hampshire (2), Rhode Island (0), Massachusetts (0), Connecticut (0), New York (13), Vermont (6), New Jersey (8), Pennsylvania (20), Delaware (0), Maryland (9), Virginia (24), N. Carolina (11), S. Carolina (10), Georgia (6), Ohio (3).

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Includes N. Hampshire (0), Rhode Island (0), Massachusetts (0), Connecticut (0), New York (13), Vermont (6), New Jersey (8), Pennsylvania (20), Delaware (0), Maryland (9), Virginia (24), N. Carolina (11), S. Carolina (10), Georgia (6), Ohio (3).

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* The New York electors have given six votes to Mr. Clinton for President; and to Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe three votes each, for Vice President.

† The electors of Vermont and Ohio gave their votes to John Langdon for Vice President.

The above statement gives a sufficient number to decide the election in favor of Mr. Madison.

The official majority for Simon Snyder was 29,400.

It is reported that admiral Coffin, a native American, tory and refugee, was honored with an invitation to the Ball on Biltmore, some time ago—has been in Baltimore and Annapolis, reconnoitring, making surveys of ports, forts, &c. &c. &c. What can be the object? Every faithful American ought now to be as vigilant as a lynx. As Judge Chase said in the Maryland convention, "There are tories within and tories without."

Wm. G.

A gentleman in Cadiz, under the date of October 9, says, it is rumoured that the supreme junta of this government are about to take into consideration the propriety of reclaiming from the U. States the territory of Louisiana, which had been clandestinely exported from Spain by France, and by the latter illegally transferred to the United States. Flour at Cadiz only 7 dollars—West India produce abundant and but little demand.

PHL. GAZ.

IS THIS TRUE OR NOT?

The Delaware question.—We are informed, that the governor of Delaware, when he received orders to draft the quota of 100,000 militia, replied that he should issue no orders on that subject, until he had been informed of the object for which the troops were to be raised. As the commander in chief of the late force, he considered himself entitled to such information. He also wrote to one of the late representatives, Mr. White, to procure the information, who accordingly made a motion in the senate with the view of drawing forth the real object of the measure. The information, however, was not received, nor has any step been taken to organize the quota of Delaware.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Captains Irvine and Peters, of the Light Artillery, have received orders to march for Pittsburgh on Saturday next; and from letters received by the other officers, it is expected that the whole of the troops will have orders to leave this in a short time.

Baltimore, Dec. 16.

The 5th regiment, commanded by colonel Buchanan, volunteered to take as the quota of the 3d brigade, but as gen. Stricker, conceiving that the acceptance of their patriotic tender of service would exclude other companies of other regiments from an opportunity of evincing their spirit and fidelity, declined (very properly we think) the offer of the 5th regiment.

It is animating, it is consolatory, to govern heart and people, to find such a spirit animating the citizen soldiers at this national crisis.

Extract of a letter, dated Leghorn Aug. 26. "The American schooner, John Clayton, from Leghorn, with a cargo of 200,000 wt. of coffee, 100 ceroses indigo, and cotton, was seized here by the French government, her sails and rudder taken away, and she will probably be condemned under the Bayonne decree." The late decree of Bonaparte was issued in consequence of the American embargo, which enabled him to declare, that all American vessels found at sea, or arriving in any port, after a certain period, must be considered an illicit trade; and therefore liable to French condemnation.

Mer. Adv.

On the 20th inst., Simon Snyder, governor elect of Pennsylvania, entered on his administration, when he delivered an inaugural speech, of which the following is an extract:

Fellow Citizens.—In entering upon my public duties, I feel that I ought to rely much upon the wisdom, patriotism and information of the representatives of the people. I solicit your friendly aid, and shall esteem it a pure source of gratification, if I shall be so fortunate as to have, through my administration, a perfect good understanding and harmonious intercourse with the legislature of the State. These are circumstances, at all times, greatly to be desired, but in a national crisis, like the present, when all that is dear and

precious to the U. States is threatened by the violence and aggression of a foreign power, it is peculiarly and eminently the duty of all the constituent authorities to act in support of the just and honorable measures adopted by the federal government, as if animated by one heart, one spirit and one determination. The happy influence of such an accordance of opinion and action, is not bounded by our country, but beneficially extends itself where American politics can interfere, or American interests be affected.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.

The town of Marblehead lies adjacent to the sea, and presents every facility which could induce its inhabitants, (were they so inclined) to violate the embargo laws. It contains a population of from six to seven thousand, who gain their subsistence chiefly from the products of their industry on the ocean; nine-tenths of the people are republicans, courageous and enterprising.—They have now on hand 300,000 quintals of fish, the value of which is equal to 1,200,000 dollars. And yet, notwithstanding their contiguity to the sea, and the immense mass of their staple commodity in keeping, there has been no solitary instance of their evading the acts laying the embargo. Marblehead, during the revolutionary war, furnished a fine regiment, which fought manfully nearly half of independence.—It was of these brave men that general Washington used to say, "I can always rely upon them." Of the propriety of this remark, some opinion may be formed, when I tell the reader that 900 widows in that town mourned the loss of their husbands, who fell in the contest with Great Britain.—From these men, as sincere as they are intrepid, the following letter and proceedings cannot be regarded as the effusion of party spirit. In my opinion, the government, at this great crisis, could receive no higher encomium upon the wisdom of its measures:

Monitors

MARBLEHEAD, Dec. 7, 1808.

JOSEPH STORY, Esq.

SIR, Having heard that government intends employing some cutters and gunboats to prevent the evasion of the laws of the country, we with humility beg leave to suggest to you our opinion, that on this coast (that is to say) from Cape Cod to Cape Sables, any cutters which government might send, will not so well answer the purpose; the gunboats will be useless for they would not in this inclement season of the year be able to keep at sea without a great risk. From the knowledge we have of our filling vessels, we think they will answer every purpose, and be a saving to government to employ them in defence of their laws. We also beg leave to offer government as many vessels of this description as will fully prevent any evasion whatever from any ports or places between the above mentioned capes—or wherever otherwise wanted. Knowing as you do the peculiar situation of the people of this place, that they have now on hand two years catching of fish, and no vent for the same. Notwithstanding this, they look upon the measures of government as the only means of returning our future commerce. They therefore, feel disposed to the utmost of their abilities to support the general government with the risk of their lives and property, and beg leave through you to tender their services, to man and have manned any vessels which it pleases for the service of the United States.

Herewith we transmit you the doings of the town.

With due respect, we remain Sir, your humble servants, W. STORY, N. B. MARTIN, } Com. JOSE. PEDRICK, } mittee.

At a meeting of the freeholders and others, inhabitants of the town of Marblehead, legally convened at the town house, in said town, on Tuesday the 7th day of December, 1808, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

Capt. Richard James, Moderator. The following resolves being read, it was unanimously voted that they pass: Resolved, That this town continues

Accounts from Washington flute, that about 4,000 troops were to be collected at N. Orleans, under the command of general Wilkinson. The object of this movement is variously stated. It is said that agents are employed here and elsewhere to hire transports for the conveyance of the troops. For the present we relinquish the subject, which would admit of much speculation; with this single view, that the trackless country of Louisiana may add nothing more than the double of its original cost, to the national debt.

An English squadron has taken Samana, in the island of Santo Domingo, and afterwards delivered it to the Spaniards. This news is said to be authentic.

IN SENATE, U. S. Dec. 24. The act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States; and the several acts supplementary thereto, was read the third time. Messrs. Giles and Pomeroy supported, and Messrs. Hillhouse & Pickens opposed its passage. The debate was continued till about 8 in the evening, when the question was taken by Yeas and Nays as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gallard, Giles, Gregg, Kitchell, Millidge, Mitchell, Moore, Pope, Robinson, Smith, N. Y. Smith, Mr. Smith, Ten. Sumner, Thurston, Hill, and Turner—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Mathewson, Pickens, White—7.

Price of flour in Alexandria on Monday last, 4 dollars 50 cents per barrel.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in the summer of 1807, an apprentice boy named John W. Stewart, about 15 years of age. Whoever takes up said runaway and returns him to me, shall receive one mile reward, but no charges or thanks.

TRAVIS GLASCOCK. Charlestown, Dec. 30, 1808.

NOTICE. The purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of Benjamin Strother, deceased, are informed that their respective obligations will become due upon the 25th inst. It is hoped that punctual payment will be made, as it would be almost criminal in the administrators to give the least indulgence. TH. GRIGGS, } Admors. JOS. CRANE, }

Salt. Forty bushels ground alum salt are just received and for sale, low, for cash, by DAN. ANNIN. Dec. 23, 1808.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN.

No. 41.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1809.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

If, however, the embargo and non-intercourse are to have equal continuance with the belligerent edicts, indefinite as that is; if it be determined to rely exclusively on that measure, and at all events not to risk a war on account of those aggressions, preparations for war will become useless, and the extraordinary expenses need not be incurred. In that case, the expenditure for the year 1809 ought not to exceed the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which, as has been stated, is requisite for the support of the present establishment. And this would leave, for the service of the year 1810, the above-mentioned surplus of three millions, and the proposed loan of five millions, which, together, would be sufficient to defray the peace establishment, and to pay the interest on the public debt during that year. Thus two years more would be provided for, without either increasing the public debt, or laying any new taxes. It is certainly only with a view to war, either immediate or contemplated, that it will become necessary to resort, at least to any considerable extent, to extraordinary sources of supply.

Legitimate resources can be derived only from loans or taxes, and the reasons which induce a belief that loans should be principally relied on, in case of war, were stated in the annual report of last year. That opinion has been corroborated by every subsequent view which has been taken of the subject, as well as by the present situation of the country. The embargo has brought into, and kept in the United States, almost all the floating property of the nation. And whilst the depreciated value of domestic products increases the difficulty of raising a considerable revenue by internal taxes, at no former time has there been so much specie, so much redundant unemployed capital in the country. The high price of public stocks, and indeed of all species of stocks, the reduction of the public debt, the unimpaired credit of the general government, and the large amount of existing bank stock in the United States, leave no doubt of the practicability of obtaining the necessary loans on reasonable terms.

The geographical situation of the United States, their history since the revolution, and above all, present events, remove every apprehension of frequent wars. It may therefore be confidently expected, that a revenue derived solely from duties on importations, though necessarily impaired by war, will always be amply sufficient during long intervals of peace; not only to defray current expenses, but also to reimburse the debt contracted during the few periods of war.

No internal taxes, either direct or indirect, are therefore contemplated, even in the case of hostilities carried against the two great belligerent powers. Exclusively of the authority which must from time to time be given to borrow the sum required, (always providing for the reimbursement of such loans within limited periods,) and of a due economy in the several branches of expenditure, nothing more appears necessary than such modifications, and increase of the duties on importations, as are naturally suggested by existing circumstances.

1. Although importations have already considerably diminished, and may under the system now in force, shortly be altogether discontinued, no reasonable objection is perceived against an increase of duties on such as may still take place. Had the duties been doubled on the 1st of January, 1808, as was then suggested, in case of war, the receipts into the Treasury during that and the ensuing year, would have been increased nine or ten millions of dollars. Those articles of most universal consumption, on which an increase of duty would be inconvenient, are generally either free of duty or abundant.

It is therefore proposed that not only the Mediterranean duties, which will expire on the 1st day of January next, should be continued, but that all the existing duties should be doubled on importations subsequent to that day.

2. The present system of drawbacks also appears susceptible of modifications. The propriety of continuing generally that provision of the embargo

laws, which allows a drawback on articles, imported more than one year after they have been imported is doubtful. A modification might check speculations and monopolies. The discontinuance of importations has afforded sufficient profits on most of the articles which had been imported; and a provision which would have a tendency to bring into market, and to lessen the price of those articles, would be generally beneficial.

3. The causes which induced the adoption of a partial non-importation act, have ceased to exist. The object then in view has merged into a far more important one. The selection of interdicted articles was founded on the possibility of obtaining them in other countries than England; and does not agree with existing circumstances. The act producing now, no other effect than to increase the temptations, and to produce habits of smuggling, impairs and injures the revenue. A general non-intercourse with that country would supersede that partial measure, and might be executed with greater facility. And it is believed that under every event its repeal will be beneficial, and that a permanent increase of duties on articles selected with a view to those which may be manufactured in the United States, would be preferable.

4. It is believed that the present system of accountability of the military and naval establishments may be rendered more prompt and direct, and its susceptibility of improvements which, without embarrassing the public service, will have a tendency, more effectually to check any abuses by subordinate agents. Provisions to that effect are rendered more necessary by the probable increase of expence in those departments.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
December 10th, 1808.

THOUGHTS ON GAMING.

Robbers of time are more dangerous enemies than robbers of money; because they take away that which no money can purchase and replace. And one of the most notorious robbers of time is gaming at cards; for it tends to no improvement, either of body or mind.

Is it the part of creatures, who are capable by intellectual and moral improvements, of rising continually in the scale of being; is it consistent with their rank, to spend their time in snuffing and distributing a number of pieces of spotted paper, to the entire exclusion of all ideas, excepting those few which belong to the game?

Is our span of life in this world too long? Have we time more than enough? Why else should any waste their time with more prodigality than even the spendthrift wastes his money? Why else should they contrive to annihilate time by turning a large portion of their existence into a mere blank?

But besides that gaming is a waste of time, it has in a manifold view, a very pernicious tendency; and accordingly in every civilized state, it is either totally prohibited, or limited and restrained by law.

It seizes and overpowers the minds of people, like a sort of enchantment, and withdraws their attention from the various necessary occupations and duties of life. It irritates the passions, sours the temper, and leads to contention, to profane swearing, to intemperate drinking, and to a general dissipation of property and profligacy of manners. By anxiety and excessive night watchings, it injures the health.

Gambling for money, in large bets, is the high way to every kind of knavery and villany. The successful gambler obtains his money at the expense of moral principles. The unfortunate gambler, rung to the heart with the sense of his losses, and rendered desperate, is in a prepared state for robbery, burglary, highway robbery, or indeed for any kind of villany whatever, by which he may hope to repair his losses, or support himself without industry.

If all our unhappy fellow creatures who have died under the galleys, or

are confined in the state prisons, had written memoirs of their lives, it would probably be found that more than three fourths of them had frequently spent their nights at the gambling table.

Let youth of either sex be solemnly warned against this vortex of seduction. *Shun gambling; avoid it, as you would the mansion of death's Shroud; as you would a den of robbers, around which are to be seen the bones of murdered men and women.*

Sampson's Beauties of the Bible.

The times may soon be better.

BY the last mail from the eastward. Our correspondents in Philadelphia and Baltimore announce to us that goods in those cities have advanced considerably in price. They advise us to profit by the information, and raise on our goods now on hand. After mature deliberation we have concluded to pursue a course in business directly to the contrary. Having on hand a pretty good supply of goods, we shall continue to sell as cheap as usual for CASH. No goods can be had of us after this day on credit. Those who have dealt with us heretofore will please govern themselves accordingly. To our punctual customers we shall be ever grateful; those who have not been punctual, and are in arrear, will please make payment immediately, as further indulgence can not be given by G. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Dec. 15, 1808.

Notice This.

THE friends of the late THOMAS FLAGG, deceased, and the public at large are hereby informed that on Tuesday the 13th day of December next, (being court day) a house of ENTERTAINMENT will be opened at the sign of General Morgan, (being the late residence of the said decedent) where every thing for the accommodation of travellers and others will be constantly kept. The house will be under the care and superintendance of the subscriber, who solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him.

JOHN JAMESON, jun.
for the benefit of himself, the widow and heirs of Thomas Flagg, deceased.
Charlestown, Nov. 25, 1808.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN obedience to the county court of Jefferson, there will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 4th of January, at the plantation of Lawrence Hensell, deceased, near Shepherds-Town, all the personal property of the said decedent, consisting of one negro woman and three children, two of which are boys—horses, cows, a fat beef, sheep, fat hogs in the pen, and out hogs, two road waggon, wheat, rye, oats and barley, a quantity of hay in the mow and stack, flax in the bundle, a hemp break, flaxseed, a quantity of old rye whiskey, brandy and cider, one crowbar and stone sledge, a crosscut saw and hand saw, and other farming utensils, household & kitchen furniture, an eight day clock, beds and bedding, and many other articles.—Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars, the purchasers giving note or bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Due attendance will be given by the subscribers.

MICHAEL HENZELL,
HENRY COUTZMAN.
December 16, 1808.

Benjamin Eagins, TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Valuable property for sale.

TO be sold on Saturday the 7th of January next, at Public Auction, for ready money, One Lot and an half of ground, with a good Dwelling House thereon, situate in the town of Smithfield, county of Jefferson, and on the main street corner on the corner cross street from the run, adjoining Benjamin Bell—being the property of James McDonald, and on which he and his wife Aenor McDonald executed a deed of trust to the subscribers as trustee, to secure the payment of a debt due to Benjamin Bell. The sale will take place at one o'clock, on the premises.

DANIEL FRAY, Trustee.
December 12, 1808.

DOCTOR CRAMER.

EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds or notes will be very acceptable.
November 25, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a law office by Davenport and Willet, in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favours, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Tacking Brads, Springs, &c. which will be sold on the usual terms, for cash.

GEORGE WARR.
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Charles G. Richter.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown, Jefferson, and the neighbouring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as Ladies Wigs and Frizzes, &c. &c. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for wigs, &c. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the aforementioned business, will be sent a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant.
C. G. R.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

DOCTOR WOOD.

EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds or notes will be very acceptable.
November 25, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the services of his Store, Horse Chester Hall, are requested to make payment to Mr. Robert Hutton, in Charlestown, on or before the 24th instant. Those who do not comply with this notice will be charged Six Dollars the season; but Five Dollars above mentioned period.

JOHN HENKLE,
p. d.
December 2, 1808.

WANTED.

AT this office, a boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business.
November 18, 1808.

FOR SALE.

Two stout, healthy, young Negro Men. Inquire of the printer.
November 11, 1808.

RAGS.

CASH will be given for clean flannel and cotton rags at this office.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The two following articles are extracted from late London prints; the first from the *Observer* of the 9th of October; the last from the *Times* of the 12th.

The *First* article needs no comments. If in Ireland nothing but the oppage of the distilleries has averted famine, what must be the distress endured by the wretched millions there, who even in prosperous times have scarcely enough for mere animal subsistence, by an approximation to this most dreadful of all national calamities?

The *second* article exposes the prodigal length to which the falsehoods propagated in this country embolden the writers in England to go. If a sense of shame resides in the breasts of the petitioners they will feel humiliated at beholding the avidity with which their remarks are seized and wrangled to the most disgraceful purposes.—Their American blood will boil at the laughing insolence with which a ministerial paragraphist looks down upon them as pusillanimously bartering their honor for their little interests of the moment. When they thus find their good friends treating them in so ignominious a manner, they will, it is to be hoped, pause, before they again revile their own government, as the best means of relieving themselves from foreign injustice. They will learn that their true interests depend upon the maintenance of their rights, and that these can only be maintained by supporting their own government.

"The oat harvest in Ireland has been abundant, but the grain is small, and deficient in meal; the wheat, in most parts of the island, we lament to hear has suffered much from mildew. It is now fully ascertained, that a famine must have taken place in Ireland had not the distilleries been stopped, and the fate of the late crops required a continuance of that salutary restraint."

"It is not altogether foreign to the present situation of affairs in Spain, to make some observations upon those of America, with which the Americans themselves have coupled them. The inhabitants of Bolton, in their petition to the President of the U. S. against the act of embargo, say that "but for the great events in Europe, which materially change the aspect of their foreign relations, they would have silently waited for the removal of the existing restraints upon their commerce."

By which it is evident that they mean this—that they would have continued the very dutiful and abject slaves of the French government, and submitted to all the restrictions which it, through the means of its organ Jefferson, might have been pleased to impose upon them, but that now Bonaparte's "luck is changed," they think they may venture to resume their natural rights of free trade. We would have America, however, to beware, lest Bonaparte if (which Heaven avert) his luck should change again, should remember this her insolvency: for, though an explanation may perhaps be penned in more gentle terms than that which we have above given of the extract from the Bolton petition; yet that its absolute meaning is such as we have represented it to be, is unquestionable; namely, that the Americans think that, "in consequence of the recent great events in Europe," they have less need to fear and respect, and be obedient to the tyrant of it, than they have hitherto been; so that they are really kicking the lion before the lion is dead, and when he is only out of breath. This, however, when coupled with other declarations, clearly indicates the origin of the embargo, inasmuch as the subjects of it are a reason for its removal, a diminution of the power of France: that power, therefore, in its unimpaired

state, must have been the sole cause of its imposition.

"Of the contempt with which Bonaparte is disposed to treat the Americans, we need no other proof than the XIIIth article of the Fontenbleau treaty, wherein he consents to recognize the king of Spain as emperor of the two Americas. We are not supposing as some have done, that by this he means to consign the whole thirteen United States to Charles IV. but only to give him the fresh and foolish title of emperor of Mexico and Peru, his old possessions in North and South America: yet is there no insult in this? What would have been said by Russia, in the time of her independence, if Bonaparte had agreed to acknowledge the Grand Signior as Emperor of all the Russias, on account of some territories he might possess in the Ukraine. The cases are precisely similar."

The following articles, also extracted from a late London print, merit particular notice, especially that relative to *gun-boats*, in the capacity of which, as instruments of defence, pacific and neutral nations are deeply interested. The instance here cited is completely in point, and exhibits their powers of offence as well as defence in a striking light.

London, October 11. "To the conviction which we have already expressed, that his royal highness, the duke of York, will not take the command of the British army serving in the Spanish peninsula, we have the satisfaction of being now able to add an assurance that this appointment will not take place. A resolution to this effect has not, however, we believe, been adopted without a considerable struggle in which Mr. Canning has finally prevailed. In consequence of the defeat of a certain party, all is now confusion in the cabinet; and it is not impossible that the minister who has, in this instance, so mercifully and successfully served his country, may ere long be obliged to resign. Should this be the case, he will find his loss of power amply compensated by an accession of character; and the love of the people will leave him but little reason to regret the favor of the court."

In consequence of the divisions at present subsisting among the members of government, it is said they will not venture to meet Parliament till after Christmas."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majesty's ship *Great Bell*.

"On the 3d of September, being at anchor off the island of Spro', near Nyborg, at 10 o'clock in the evening, the moon shining bright, observed we were enclosed in a half circle of Danish gun-boats, to the number of 22 or 24, the Minx gun-brig being in company, cutter cable, and made sail as the only means of saving herself; we being nearer to Nyborg, from whence they came, sustained nearly their whole attack, almost at the instant, in which we first perceived them; they opened a tremendous fire of round and grape shot from their whole line of three divisions. Of our crew nearly one half were absent (some in prizes, the rest lately taken prisoners in the boats), those on board the *leaff* to be depended upon; we, however, manned the guns, and kept up a fire for some time, but finding it impossible to withstand a force at least seven times that of our own (for three of them are equal to a sloop of war in a calm which it then was), we cut our cable; the ship lay now unmanageable for want of wind, whilst the enemy, who were by this time within musket range, struck us every time they fired. At this moment our friend, Mr. Thomas, the purser, and my servant, were killed, the ship became leaky, the rigging much cut, and several of the sails fall-

ing down upon deck. Our situation became now the most critical that ever was experienced, when a light breeze most providentially sprung up, a gun-boat belonging to ourselves, out of which we had succeeded in getting our people, and cut away, got unfortunately under our bows, and prevented the ship from getting before the wind; the round shot, the splinters, the language, &c. were flying in every direction; the leaks increased, the enemy within hail in several places; the masts and square sails however were still standing. The first lieutenant, (the only one on board) as a last resource, jumped with a few brave fellows into this gun-boat, and happily succeeded in pulling her clear, which immediately enabled us to get before the wind; the enemy's fire now became more excessive, in consequence of our having to take the people from the guns to trim sails; the breeze, however, freshened, our lads again manned their guns, and the smoke being tolerably cleared away, enabled them to take better aim: one of the enemy's boats, with about 70 men, was soon after this sunk by our quarterdeck guns, and the enemy, thinking we had sent men in our gun-boat, which now dropped astern, directed part of their fire to her so effectually that she sunk, this desertion was of much use to us, and with the fine little breeze we now enjoyed, we drew considerably away from them; they followed for some distance, still firing, but now our crew having only to attend to the guns, our fire became much more brisk, and considerably galled the enemy. At half past 11, making just an hour and a half, they burnt a blue light, the signal of retreat, and we were unable to follow. We steered for an English 64-gun ship, which was within about 12 miles of us, and anchored near to her. At day-light we found the ship a perfect wreck, two killed as before mentioned, and thirteen wounded, being one out of every three on board.—Six large floes through the tottering main-mast, five through the fore-top-sail alone, and in the hull too many to be conveniently numbered; the main boom shot through, and lying across the deck, and much water in the hold. During the whole of this affair we had 18 Danish prisoners on board since the Nyborg action, which required some of our hands, together with the sick people, to prevent them from rising, and assisting their countrymen."

rations when attending sailors, as well as when in actual service. The non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to be armed and equipped by the public, and to receive a uniform coat, vest, one pair of pantaloons, hat, two shirts, one pair of shoes, and a blanket, and if called into actual service for any term over three months, to receive other articles of clothing in proportion to the term of service, not exceeding in the whole, (including those first received) what are allowed to the soldiers in the regular army for one year. The whole to be mulctured and exercised in companies four days within the first two months after being engaged, and six days in each succeeding year, and to meet and encamp in their respective flates and territories thirty days in each year. No man to be enlisted into any company whose place of residence shall not be within a reasonable distance from the company parade to which he shall belong. A suitable number of inspectors to be appointed by the president of the United States to direct (and inspect) the exercise of the troops when encamped, and to give directions for the drilling and exercise of the companies, and to direct and receive all returns, muster and pay-rolls, to be transmitted to an adjutant and inspector general (to be appointed by the president of the United States) who shall give general instructions to all sub-inspectors for the drilling, exercise, discipline, and police of the volunteers, when not in actual service. The officers to be appointed and commissioned by the president of the United States. The proposed corps to include as many of the volunteers who have offered their services under the act of 24th Feb. 1807, as shall engage in the volunteer army now proposed. The whole to consist of 41,000 infantry, 3000 artillery, and 3000 riflemen, to be organized into companies of 100 each, including officers, regiments of 1000, brigades of 5000, and divisions of 10,000 each, to have the usual staff, including surgeons and mates, the surgeons and mates to attend the annual encampment and actual service, and to receive pay only for their actual services at the same rate as allowed to regimental surgeons and mates in their corps of the army.

The first year's expence will be two millions one hundred thousand dollars. The second year will be 800,000 dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 26.

Mr. Nelson from the committee on military and naval affairs, made the following report in part:

Resolved, That it is expedient immediately to raise, arm, and equip, fifty thousand volunteers, to serve for the term of two years.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and with the documents accompanying the same (estimated from the war office) ordered to be printed.

The following is annexed to the report:—
A proposition for raising 50,000 volunteers.

Will it not be advisable to propose raising an army of 50,000 volunteers, to be engaged for two years, and to serve, if required for actual service, any proportion of the term not exceeding 12 months within the term for which they shall be engaged; each non-commissioned officer, musician and private to receive 10 dollars bounty, and each commissioned officer to receive one month's pay when appointed, and the whole to receive pay and

will be referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, and ordered to be printed.

The order of the day was called for on the bill from the Senate, for better enforcing the embargo.

Mr. Newton moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that it be referred to a select committee; which was negatived.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the said bill, Mr. Bassett in the chair.

Mr. Elliot spoke at large upon the subject—before he concluded, a motion was made for the committee to rise—which was negatived. Mr. Elliot then proceeded, but had not gone on to any great length, when he remarked that he had not time to give the bill suitable attention, complained of indisposition, and an irritability of his nervous system which prevented him from fully of any sort; and expressed his disposition to give way for the present to any gentleman who

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Non-Intercourse.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill for prohibiting commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

The bill was read a first and second time, was referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, and ordered to be printed.

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